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### Friday, September 1, 1843.

### ——the Principle of Non-resistance.

The Seventh Peace Convention, of the western section of America, assembled agreeably to notice, in the grove of Waterloo, Auburn, on the 9th of August, for the consideration of a question in all its various aspects, viz: "Have the nations a right to refer and settle their controversies by war, or the subversion of one or more foreign governments?" The address has been published by Oliver Pratt, by a Discussion, which took place between Messrs. Lawrence Vaughan, of Ohio, and Benjamin Lundy, Corresponding Secretary of the American Peace Society; Monsieur Vernet, of Bruxelles, Switzerland; Dr. Bowring and others.—The whole assembly very unanimously by the principles of non-resistance.

It is evident that the general efficiency of the glorious Gospel depends on the degree of confidence which it inspires in subjection to which it is entitled. Even now, we may not look upon it as an entire country against war. But the general conviction would tend greatly to lessen the chances of this occurring, by building nations in short long enough to give reason an opportunity to exert its genuine, and also by bringing the whole influence of public opinion to bear against any member of the human family disposed to violate its public peace.

But, this principle will depend for its efficiency, chiefly upon other causes—such as, the steady growth and prevalence of the christian religion, the consequent unity of the bonds of mutual interest among nations; and the transference of the power of the sword from the hand of the Monarch—from Lords Temporal and Spiritual, to the People.

There can be no doubt that after all, the only sure basis of universal and permanent peace, is in the perfect submission of the individual. But, the most potent agent for acting on the individual is Government. This is the highest sense in which "the powers that be are ordained of God." Its stamp upon them the impress of order and virtue, restores harmony, establishes the supremacy of the spiritual over the animal, and thus, through the individual, tends constantly to secure the purity, peace and order of the social state.

Co-operating with this mighty agent, we find improved modes of travel, annihilating distance, bringing the uttermost parts of the earth together, and making them feel the bond of a common brotherhood. We find accumulating facilities for the transmission of intelligence which tend to unite one universal moral sentiment, serving with rapidity and power upon all the business of the earth, harmonizing their passions, & limiting the sovereign of eternal condition. We find vast publishing operations, to all these systems which by increasing trade, multiplying the wants and resources of their own territories, and separating many interests that superficially necessarily tend to the creation of conflicting interests, and in a state of anarchy, press forth them in virtual war—please each other, from which the transition to open collision is not too easy.

In the circumstance favoring the peaceful and glorious end of Christianity, is the gradual passage of power from the Few to the Many.—The immunity of power is always attended with a passion for its exercise. When the Few bear sway, the lowliest effort and feat of distinction attract the notice of ruling ingenders, naturally leads to collision with other commonwealths—and to the summary and speedy means be furnished by the people, it is no wonder they should be brutally appropriated to orders for the mastery. But, when the Many wield the consequences, here the decision of the question, they will reflect long, and bear much, and be more disposed to listen to pacific measures.

Such are the causes to which we say to look for the ultimate establishment of peace throughout the civilized nations, whatever artificial methods may exist in national relations, and means a good understanding between national systems, should by no means be neglected. So that we cannot but approve of the policy of the Peace Convention, in directing its endeavors into international intercourse and principles of arbitration.

### Consumption.

From Dunglison's, that great destroyer of our race is generally read with interest. No other disease commands so much of the attention of the faculty. It prevails in all parts of the world. It has and is daily baffling the patience to refer not whether they may arise, as the subversion of one or more foreign governments."

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI.

**Monday, September 4, 1843.**


## Protection---Free Trade---Presidential Candidates.

A few weeks since in our weekly paper, we endeavored to show the entire concurrence of views on the tariff, among the several presidential candidates.

Mr. Van Buren was in favor of "a discriminating tariff for revenue purposes only, and which will incidentally protect American industry."

R. M. Johnson said—"Taxes collected indirectly by commerce are least felt, and more cheerfully paid; and if they can be so regulated as to evolve great national resources, and rear up skillful artificers and manufacturers, the patriot's hope would be consummated. It is the true democratic doctrine, as far as I understand it, to give this incidental protection to agriculture and manufactures."

Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, declared that in adjusting the duties on foreign imports, he would "never abandon the principle of discrimination in favor of such branches of home industry as may be necessary to secure a supply of those articles of manufacture essential to the national independence and safety in time of war, and this more especially after such manufactures have been established at immense expense on the faith of your laws." He "would save them from sinking into ruin, by such a rate of discrimination as may be necessary to preserve them."—Thus, he affirmed had "always been the faith of the fathers of the democratic church."

General Cass held that, while the revenue of the government ought to be brought down to the lowest point compatible with the performance of its constitutional functions; and that in the imposition of duties, necessary with the proceeds of the public lands to provide this revenue, incidental protection should be afforded to such branches of American industry as may require it."

According then to these authorized expounders of the faith of the democratic church, the true doctrine is, "A Discriminating Tariff, for revenue purposes, which will incidentally protect American industry."

We pointed out the delightful harmony of opinion on this point between the "fathers of the Democratic church," and the apostles of the Whig faith.

Thus, Governor Jones, of Tennessee, then Gubernatorial candidate of the Whigs, avowed himself in favor of "a Tariff for revenue, with such incidental protection as may be afforded without oppressing any particular interest of our national industry."

And Henry Clay, in his great speech at Lexington, Ky., according to the Intelligencer, "conclusively showed that the Whigs in Congress had done every thing that could be expected of them; they had succeeded in passing a Tariff, which while it affords sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government, at the same time affords adequate, incidental protection to American Industry."

"Sufficient expenditure—adequate "*incidental*" protection!"

It would seem indeed as if the Whig and Democratic seats had at last united, and that the apostles of both had studied at the feet of the same Gamaliel.

Unfortunately, we were not able to lay our hands upon any document of the Great Expounder of *Southern Democracy*, that he had no objection that he too was in favor of "*virgil economy*," "*discreet revenue*," and "*incidental protection*"—*if*—if the articles to be protected should be *slave-labor* staples. Sure enough, we were right. The following epistle from Mr. Calhoun, published by the papers a few weeks since will be read with no small interest in this connection.

*[From the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.]*

Letter of Mr. Calhoun on the Social Relations.

The Courier of Wednesday evening brings to light the following epistle from Mr. Calhoun:

Washington, 7 May, 1842.

My Dear Sir—You do not stop to consider the danger to which the South, and in fact the whole country is exposed. Never in my opinion, has the country been in more danger than at present. The administration is powerless, and the Whigs infatuated; and if the object was to ruin instead of saving the country, it would be scarcely possible to take more effectual way than that which has been pursued.

I concur in most of your views and reflections on the danger of interfering, (duly considered) between cotton and sugar; and as far as my principles will admit, will see full justice done to the latter, to the extent it can be effected by my exertions. I can, however, agree to no duty but such as the revenue may require; and none so high on any article as will push it beyond the *greatest amount of revenue that can be derived from* the article. These are the limits within which I may act, and with them, exercise a sound discretion. But in determining the amount of revenue required, I shall expect economy and retrenchment on the part of those having the control, as far as public policy may permit, and that no part of the public revenue shall be given away. Observing these rules, and within the scope they will admit, I shall take pleasure in PROTECTING your great staple against the combination of the opponents of slave-labor. They are ever on the watch, and stand ready to seize every opportunity to render our labor worthless, and to weaken our title to our property.

J. C. Calhoun.

Thus have we shown, that in regard to the *principles* of a Tariff, all our leading politicians, Whig and Democrat, occupy common ground. How good and pleasant is it for brethren to dwell together in harmony! North and South have almost together—East and West have kissed each other. The Whig abandons for ever the ground of a tariff for protection; and the Democrat concedes the ground of a protection within the purposes of revenue,—and all together go for economical administration, tariff for revenue, and incidental protection!

And yet, all consideration of the usurpations of slavery, its encroachments upon our rights, its destructive war on the interests of free labor, must be postponed to make room for party-strifes on questions where there is so much *less difference of opinion*, and about men, who are opposed to each other, chiefly because *competitors for the same office*.

We ask our fellow-citizens whether there is not truth in our remarks? We would just state, that we have given the sentiments of all the gentlemen referred to above, in their own language.

### Associated Action.

So beneficent are the results of associated action for the suppression of evils, we wonder that it is not tried against drinking. Measures, we see, have been taken in this city for the formation of an Anti-Gambling Society. We should think the policy would be still more effective against duelling. This practice is sustained by a false sense of honor; and we can scarcely conceive of a better method for suppressing it, than the solemn pledge of an association, which would bring public sentiment in a concentrated form to second virtuous resolution, and furnish a man with this satisfactory reason for refusing the obligations of a false code of honor—viz: *a regard for his real honor—his veracity.*

### The Constitutional Case.

In reply to our suggestion in the case of Senator Niles, that insanity was equivalent to death, in producing a vacancy, the Chronicle of Friday remarks—

"In relation to the case we put the other day, the Morning Herald says:

'Suppose the other Senator should become insane, shall Connecticut go without representatives in the Senate? Ought not insanity, in such a case be considered as equivalent to death? Does it not create a vacancy nearly as death or resignation? Does not common sense answer these questions in the affirmative,—and would it not sustain Connecticut in directing the election of other Senators?'

So it seemed to us at first blush; but if you look sharp, you will see two insuperable obstacles in the way.

1st. Whatever may be said about *implied* powers in relation to matters of *administration*, most clearly there are no implied political powers. The political grants of the Constitution are exactly defined, and cannot be *construed*. It requires a construction to make a man dead, who is not dead.—Ought not Tennessee to have had two Senators last winter? Why did not the Governor appoint them?

2d. The law declares an insane man dead, *quoad hoc*,—that is in relation to crimes and contracts. But the law, also, *if he recover his mind*, restores his capacity to make a contract and commit a crime. Nay, in a *bona inderoal* it enables him to make a will.

Now, in these days of Reformation, it happens that half the Legislatures receive a Lot Connecticut elect her Senator and try the effect of this. The Senator can only be elected to fill the residue of Mr. Niles' term. By the bye Mr. Niles recovers, —he comes into the Senate and claims his seat. Says Mr. Longshanks—"you are dead by insanity." Says Mr. Niles—"I am alive and sane." It seems to us, Common Sense would find it hard to reconcile the conflict. In Mr. Niles' particular case, we think a remedy can be found. Mr. N. has not, we believe, filed his credentials, as Senator, and is therefore not known to the National government as a Senator, and his seat is not *formally filled*. It therefore remains with the State of Connecticut to determine the case. In doing that Common Sense would justify the people of that State in revoking the appointment. This could not happen, though, except in this peculiar case."

Granting the correctness of our neighbor's remarks in this peculiar case, we still cannot admit the soundness of his views on the general question.

1. We are not sure that we understand precisely what the Chronicle means, by "political grants" of power. We suppose he means, grants of power to the States, or the General Government, enabling them to legislate in certain cases. We can conceive of no political grant which is not designed to confer power to legislate or administer. Is this admitted? If so, is it correct to say, "that the political grants of the Constitution are exactly defined, and cannot be *construed*"? The truth is, there is scarcely a question involving legislation, in which *construction* is not constantly resorted to. Section 4th, Art. 1st, of the Constitution contains a political grant of power to the states, to prescribe the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives; reserving to Congress the right, "at any time, by law," to make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. We all know the constitutional question which sprung up during the last Congress, on a bill framed in pursuance of this section—one party construing the grant of power in one way, the other party in a different way. The law passed was a law depending on a certain *construction*.

2. In the case of the President, we concur with the Chronicle, that nothing is left to———— The circumstances where he may succeed, or vacancy in his case, are *specified*, and no general phraseology is need:—they are, *removal, death, resignation or inability* to perform the duties of his office. In the case of Senator, what is the rule? It is found in the second clause, Sec. 3, Art. 1, as follows:

"And if vacancies shall happen, by resignation or *otherwise*, during the recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies."

Here is "a political grant." Will any one say, that it is "*exactly defined*"—that it "*cannot be construed*?" Can there be any action in virtue of it, *without* construction? Certainly not; for the use of the indefinite phraseology, "by resignation or *otherwise*," plainly confers the right, and imposes the duty upon the State-Executive in the first place, next upon the State-Legislature, to construe the meaning of this word *otherwise*—that is, the right and the duty to determine what *other circumstances may occasion a vacancy*. It follows, that it is with the executive or legislature of the state to decide, whether insanity creates a vacancy; and if they should be governed by a precedent, in the Constitution itself, in an analagous case, their decision would be in the affirmative; for in the case of President that instrument specifies *inability to perform official duties*, as adequate to the creation of a vacancy.

### A Contrast.

The authors of the Oregon Address, published some time since in the newspapers, in appealing to the people of the Slave States, spoke of them as "not legally accused the rivalry of the Republic"; and in praising New England, said that she had "furnished more men and means, and patriotic enthusiasm," in our Revolution, "than any other equal portion of the Union, South Carolina scarcely excepted." We are not of those who would disparage any section of our country, or draw invidious comparisons between different States. But as the Oregon address is a total misrepresentation, and is a fair illustration of that kind of ridiculous reverence for slaveholding pretension, which has laid the interests and rights of Free Labor again and again at the feet of Southern policy, we feel bound to notice it.

Now, what are the facts? We happen to have tables of the troops furnished by the several states during the revolutionary war. How many militia did North Carolina, Georgia, and South Carolina furnish? *None at all;* and the sum total of the continental troops furnished by South Carolina, was 6,426. But, what of Massachusetts, who, according to this Oregon Committee, was on a par with South Carolina? She furnished sixty-eight thousand continental troops and fifteen thousand militia—only about thirteen times as much as South Carolina! As to mency, it would be folly to institute a comparison. We recommend to the Oregon Committee the study of the history of their country.

We do not question the bravery of the people of the slave states, but we detest the practice, so much in vogue, of magnifying their virtues and services above those of their brethren in the free states, and thus giving countenance to their pretension to control the legislation and diplomacy of the country.

The Ohio State Journal, speaking of the anti-slavery movement, says—"There is much truth in the old adage 'if a good enter prise be started, the devil is very apt to get to be leader of it.'"

Our fear is, if the Journal editor should take the seat of the devil, to which he seems to aspire, the good enterprise would not run at all.

### The Voluntary Principle.

The agitations in Great Britain at the present time, have many claims on the attention of the American people. Questions which have been long settled in this country, are in process of discussion there. What is well established in Paris, here, is there, subject for Experiment. Still, we are not of those who imagine that our country has reached perfection. We have yet much to learn, and more to practice—and we may learn much, and be provoked to good works, by observing with careful eye the projects for social reform in England. At all events, we may re-awaken our love for first principles, by watching the bold and fearless manner in which they are brought to bear upon transatlantic grievance. In some respects, the agitators of England seem disposed to go beyond us. For example, the Voluntary Principle, which we have carried out in relation to the Church, they seem disposed to apply to the School. Their peculiar circumstances favor this application. The Establishment being a part of the government, it would, we suppose, be almost an impossibility to frame any governmental scheme of education, which would not involve principles that violate the rights of conscience. The Factories' Education Bill of Sir James Graham did involve such principles, and hence the outburst of popular feeling against it, before which the government had to retreat.

The investigations, to which the struggle gave rise, have brought to light many important facts showing the workings of the Voluntary Principle in the state. The accuracy of certain statements made by a committee in the House of Commons, concerning the religious and educational condition of the manufacturing districts, other committees were appointed in Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, to obtain all necessary facts. Extreme attention was paid to accuracy. The results are instructive.

It is assumed in England, that "church sittings," to meet the wants of any people, should be in the proportion of 50 per cent to the entire population. The returns of the committees show, that in London and Westminster, favored by the presence specially of King, Lords and Bishops, the proportion is, in the former, only 36 per cent., in the latter, but 30; while the proportion in the three counties named above, stigmatized by the gentry as the residence of untutored savages, is 44¼ per cent.

In these counties, from 1801 to 1841, the increase of population was, 128 per cent., while the increase of church and chapel sittings from 1800 to 1843, was in the ratio of 244¼. This is encouraging, as an evidence that so far as facilities for religious instruction are concerned, the state of things now is far more favorable than in the beginning of the century.

The efficiency of the Voluntary Principle is shown conclusively. Since 1800, 921 churches have been built in these counties by the Dissenters, only 192 by the Episcopalians, and but 51 of these by parliamentary grants, the rest by voluntary contributions.

Similar facts with regard to Sunday, and day schools were reported, which we may mention another time.

### Secession in Scotland.

The late secession of five hundred of the most pious, zealous and intelligent ministers of the church of Scotland, with a million of their congregation, is a great event in History. Some are under the impression that the connection between church and state—the support of an established religion. This is a mistake. The Seceders had been contending for several years, for two great principles—first, that no minister should be intruded upon a congregation, contrary to the will of the people—secondly, that the church must be entirely independent, recognizing no rule in the conduct of its spiritual affairs save that of the Bible, and no other head, than Christ. These principles were violated by the civil court of Scotland; its act was sanctioned by the court of London, and the Legislature of the country—and *secession was the result.*

This act, doubtless, will tend to the purity and efficiency of the church. If the Ecclesiastical and Civil powers are united, one or the other must succumb. To the independence and well being of both, separation is necessary.

### Editors, &c.

"You are too cool," says one—"too hot," says another. "Milk and water," sneers a third—too vitriolic, cries a fourth. "Give us spice," insists the man; "news, news," thunders another. "Avoid trifling,—"Pshaw! eschew philosophy." "Too many long articles;" comes from one quarter—"too many short ones;" from another. Such is the Babel of voices which rise around the tripod, and threaten to drown the editor's own sense of what is proper, unless he has the firmness of a rock.—He must blow hot and cold, give milk and strong meat, be a news-gatherer and philosopher, a drudge and a genius, and talk long and short—at the same time. He is called upon to do impossibilities, then condemned for attempting them. Of all men the editor should have a brow of brass, a heart of iron, and the skin of a Rhinoceros.

Has the world yet to learn the great truth, that a newspaper should be like Noah's ark—full of all sorts of things, of every living thing of all flesh, both of their kind, and every creeping thing of their kind, of every creeping thing of the earth after his kind, of every clean beast, and of beasts that are not clean, of all food that is eaten, and last of all, of Man and his Works? Doubtless Noah found himself in rather close proximity to some things he did not like, at times—but then it was better to have all sorts of living things in company, than no life at all.

### Philosophical.

Sailors at times are very philosophical. The editor of the Christian Freeman says, that a sailor, dripping from the rain, once entered a crowded omnibus in New York, and was no sooner comfortably seated, than he took from his pocket a long nine and a locofoco match. Igniting the latter, he applied its burning extremity to his segar, and, after pouring out a few volumes of smoke, very gently took the abomination from his lips, looked round upon his fellow passengers with a patronizing air, and said, half interrogatively, "many-be, smoking's offensive to some of you?" "Yes! yes!" immediately responded a dozen voices. "Well," said the sailor, again placing his segar between his lips, and puffing away, for dear life, "*'tis to some folks!*"

The best way for an editor, when his paper is returned with the agreeable information that it is somewhat offensive, is, to be as cool as the sailor, and reply, "*'tis to some folks!*"

The Newburyport Herald says that the new proprietors of the mill of the Newburyport Steam Cotton Company, intend immediately to put it in operation. It is stated that there is now in that city a manufactory in a New England that is not in full operation, and some, to fulfil orders, are running both day and night, employing distinct sets of hands.

The Philadelphia Sentinel says that Nathaniel Greene, Esq. has been appointed Postmaster of Boston, in the place of Geo. W. Gordon, Esq. appointed Consul to Havre.

Dr. Ely.—A report has been going the rounds for some days, that the Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., one of the most eminent Presbyterian Divines in the country, had been converted to Universalism, and commenced preaching for that sect. The report received some color with us, from the fact that several years ago Dr. Ely and the Rev. T. C. Thomas, a distinguished and able Unitarian clergyman, had a discussion in Philadelphia on the subject of Future Rewards and Punishment, in which it was quite generally supposed that the Dr. was worsted. The story, however, it seems, is not true; and it is thus explained by the Brooklyn Eagle. Dr. Ely having preached in the Universalist church at Reading (Pa.) the pastor and congregation declared that his sermon was "good enough Universalism for them"

### Senator Niles.

It is now said that Senator Niles simply paid a visit to the Insane Asylum, to see the superintendant, a personal friend! No matter, if our friend of the Chronicle choose, for the sake of argument, we will have him insane, any how.

Elections.—The returns thus far, for the new Congress, give the Democrats 104, Whigs, 36 members.

The Weather in Western New York.—The Rochester Democrat of Saturday before last, says there had not at that time been any rain in that section of the Union for the space of five weeks. The streams were mostly dry, and the fields literally parched up with heat.

Hon. Willis Hall.—Willis Hall, Esq., late Attorney General of the State of New York, has had a severe stroke of paralysis, the affection extending over one entire side, including body, limbs and face.

Catholicism.—The Alton, Ill., Telegraph states that the Roman Catholics have commenced the erection of a cathedral edifice, forty by 60, for public worship in that city. It is located on an elevated position that will overlook the whole city.

*Extract from a letter, dated*

London, August 2d.

"We begin to fear for the harvest. If we have two or three weeks of dry, warm weather this month, all will go well yet in that respect. There was a debate in the House of Commons last night, about the Irish church, which ended in nothing for want of a quorum. But a Mr. Trelawney declared that government had its choice between a surrender of the Irish Established Church and a civil war. Should the Whigs again come into power it is very likely that the Irish Church revenues will be distributed, as fast as the present incumbents die off, among Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Episcopalians, according to numbers. The vacancies in the Scotch Church are falling up daily. Every gazette contains several new appointments, in the room of those divines who have "ceased to belong to the Church of Scotland."—*New York Commercial.*

The supposed Yellow Fever at Rondout.—Dr. Vache, who was specially deputed by the Board of Health to visit Kingston, has not yet returned.

He has written to the acting Mayor, stating that on inquiry, he has ascertained that there has been 18 cases of sickness at Rondout, (near Kingston,) since the general visitation, of which 9 are dead, and 3 deaths. That fever exists, he says, there is no doubt, but whether it is of a dangerous character or not, he cannot say. Only nine cases have occurred within 24 hours, and Dr. V. had determined to remain and watch them, in order to arrive character of the sickness. Such is to render the true condition (or non-interference) necessary, and recommends, that it be not renewed. It expired, therefore by its own limitation, long to be observed.

We understand that the people of Kingston are greatly alarmed at the existence of fever at Rondout, and that little or no communication exists between the places.

We have the following from the extra of the Kingston Journal. Kingston is about two miles and a half from Rondout, and it will be seen by the language of the Board of Health there, that they believe in the existence of some contagious fever at Rondout.—*New York Commercial.*

An Electro Magnetic Clock.—A scientific journal of England, describes, as among the most curious and useful inventions of modern times, an electro magnetic clock, made by Professor Wheatstone. The object of this clock is to indicate, by connection with other clocks, exactly the same time in as many different places, distant from each other, as may be required. A standard clock in each observatory, for example, would thus keep in order the same clock in each apartment, and that, too, with such accuracy, that all of them, however numerous, would beat dead seconds audibly, with as much precision as if they formed but a single time piece with which they are connected. It is also contended that this invention need not be confined to observatories and large establishments.

"The great horologe of St. Paul's might, by electro-metallurgy, time or even by the existing metallic pipes of the metropolis, be made to command and regulate all the other steeple clocks in the city, and even every clock within the precincts of the metropolitan boundary. Where rail-ways and telegraphs extend from London to the remotest cities and villages, the sensation of time may be transmitted along with the elements of language, and the universal time may be established and kept constrain by its sympathies, and regulate by its power, the whole nervous system of the empire."

A Plunge into People's Pockets.—The human heart it a curiously strange instrument. It produces strange vibrations, according to the skill of the hand that seeks to get music out of it. The art of approaching the pocket from the right point, and successfully arousing its emotions, is one that every man does not understand. Some seem to have the gift of doing this thing very adroitly. We give the following as a specimen: An Irish preacher recently obtaining a generous support of an important charitable object, prefaced the circulation of the contribution boxes with this address to the hearers: "From the great sympathy I have witnessed in your countenances, and the strict attention you have honored me with, there is only one thing I am afraid of—that some of you may be inclined *to give too much*. Now it is my duty to inform you that *practice*, though not so pleasant, yet should always be a *prior* virtue to generosity, therefore, as you will be immediately waited upon in your respective pews, I wish *to have it thoroughly understood* that no person will think of putting any thing into the box, who *cannot pay his debts*." The result was an overflowing collection.

*[Boston Recorder.*

The Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette gives the names of eleven public officers in that State, who are defaulters to the General Government in the sum of $327,210. The largest defaulter was Richard C. Collins, a disbursing officer, amount $270,000, and the lowest $400.

A Copperhead Club has been formed in N. York, of which Wm. Cullen Bryant is President. The object is "to procure the enactment of such law or laws as shall place the literary relations of the United States with foreign countries, in reference to copyright, on just, equitable and proper grounds."

**Tuesday, September 5, 1843.**

### Postage.

The Cincinnati Gazette is out in favor of a reduction of the postage rates. The fact, that the revenue of the Post Office Department in England has been increased to since the abatement of postage, is a weighty consideration. But in this country the case is a little complicated, as will be seen by a statement, which we presume will be new to many of our readers.

In 1833 the expenditures of the Post office in the *Free States*, were $1,005,518,72; the receipts, $1,092,061,00—showing an excess of the latter of about eighty-seven thousand dollars. In the *Slave States*, the same year, the expenditures were $1,067,670,67; the receipts, $603,376,42,—showing a deficiency in the latter of $404,294,25. Thus in the *Slave States*, the expenditures were eighty-two thousand dollars more than in the *Free States*, while the receipts were only a little more than half as much.

In 1831, the expenditures in the two sections were about equal, while the receipts in the Free States were $343,137,59 more than in the Slave States.

In 1838 the cost of carrying the mail the entire route in the Free States, 20,287,244 miles, was $1,531,680; while in the Slave States, the cost of carrying it 14,318,444 miles, or nearly six millions of miles less than the Free State route, was $1,754,642, or about two hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars more!

During the year ending June 30, 1841, the total excess of the expenditures of the Department over receipts in the Slave States, was $576,627,10; while in New England and New York, the the excess of *receipts* over *expenditures*, was $357,803,15!

The use of the mail in the Slave States, owing to the degrading influence of slavery on the majority of the white population, is confined chiefly to the planters and those engaged in trade—but these classes we know constitute but a small portion of the people. In the Free States, every man almost corresponds or reads newspapers.—Hence the disproportionately large amount of receipts from postage in these States.

The great cost of carrying the mail in the Slave States, is owing to the sparseness of the population, and the absence of that busk domestic commerce and spirit of enterprise which spring up under Free Labor institutions, and naturally multiply the facilities of travel and transportation.

The broad fact is then apparent, that owing to the maintenance of the slave-system at the South, there is in that section an annual deficit in the Post office revenue, of between five and six hundred thousand dollars, which has to be made up by the letter-writers and newspaper readers of the Free States.

What effect would reduction of postage have on this state of things? It would enable assignment the receipts from the Free States—for hundreds of thousands of letters and papers would be sent and taken, the transmission of which is now prevented by the high rates of postage. From the character and pursuits and wants of the people of these states, all of us know that such would be the result.

Would the same effect follow in the Slave States? It is doubtful. The planters and merchants there already use the mail generally to the extent of their wants; so that so far as they are in the revenue from the South; and it is scarcely probable that there would be such an increased use of the Post office by the rest of the people, as to make up the deficiency. The great mass of the people of the South are not much of a reading people. We know this from the statistics of education, and from the small number of periodicals taken there. Mr. Wise, if we recollect right, boasted that there was not a newspaper taken in his District!

However, we doubt not, that the greatly increased revenue in the Free States resulting from a reduction of the Postage rates, would more than compensate for the deficiency arising in the Slave States, from the same cause.

By the way, we may remark, that this is but one of the instances, in which the people of the Free States are virtually taxed to sustain the miserable economy of the Slave-Labor system.

### Dr. Chalmers and Voluntaryism.

Dr. Chalmer, until the secession in Scotland, was always in favor of a state religion. Since that event however, he seems disposed to carry the opposite principle to excess. He has no choice. At a great popular meeting, lately held in Scotland, he referred rather humorously to his peculiar position.

"I must say," said he, "that for a good many years we knocked at the door of government with a view to receive aid from them to carry forth the gospel to the ignorant and the destitute of the country; and we were there exposed to all the higglings with which we are so familiar in the market. We were chespened down to the lowest possible amount; we were asked, would £10,000 do for you? and the result is, that we got nothing at all (laughter). We have since tried the voluntary principle; and, in as few months as we before required years with the government, voluntaryism has made this demonstration, that it has given us £300,000 (loud cheers), so that she has begun well, and I may foresee hope that she will end well. We are now in the thick of the experiment; we will do it all the justice we can; and nothing will delight me more. I don't want to take advantage of what might speak of the difference of voluntaryism *ab extra* as distinguished from voluntaryism *ab intra*, and by the help of a little argument, could perhaps defend my own consistency (laughter and cheers.) But I don't want to make use of those scholastic distinctions. I invite and beseech voluntaryism to open upon us all her mountain heads, whether *ab extra* or *ab intra* (continued laughter.) This reminds me of the story of the well-digger, who succeeded so deeply in obtaining water that he made a narrow escape from drowning in the abundant rushing of the streams which he had evoked from their hiding places (laughter;) and so I say, in my perfect honesty, that my favorite system—the establishment system which I advocate—if it should incur, it may be, the semblance, from the reality of defeat and refutation, I should heartily rejoice—if voluntaryism should play upon us in all directions, I should be heartily glad, even though it should make such a demonstration of its excellence and power as well nigh to submerge myself, and utterly to overwhelm my arguments (laughter and cheering.)

### The Jews in Germany.

According to foreign papers, even the Jews are yielding, in some places, to the innovating spirit of the age. A new sect, under the auspices of Dr. Creizznch, at Leipsic, has openly abajudoned the doctrines of Judaism without however embracing those of Christianity. The *Universal German Gazette* says, that not 500, out of the 6000 Jewish inhabitants in Leipsic, live according to Jewish laws. The system of the new sect, though it does not require the members to become christians, obliges them to have their children baptized and educated in the doctrines of christianity.—Political considerations, it is said, have had something to do with this new movement.

Rhode Island.—The election in this State has terminated in the triumph of the "Law and Order" candidates against the "Dorrites."

[correspondence of the herald]

### National Liberty Convention---Travel in Ohio.

Buffalo, August 29, 1843.

To the Editor of the Morning Herald:

Dear Sir—I arrived here yesterday at noon, in precisely three days, travelling time from Cincinnati. What a wonderful change in the rate of travelling movement is here! When I first came into Ohio, a fortnight would have been ordinarily required for the same journey; and it is but a few years since it would have consumed a week. Now I have left Cincinnati at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning; have arrived at Cleveland at 9 o'clock Saturday evening; have remained there till 9 o'clock Sunday evening, and have arrived at Buffalo at noon on Monday! And what a contrast there is between the old Wilkinwater, which had to be towed up by oxen from Black Rock to Buffalo when I made my first trip on the lake, and the magnificent Illinois in which I made my last. And what a contrast, too, between the then and the now! Then a trip to Detroit was as much as was thought of; and the region beyond was almost unknown. Huron and Michigan slept in silence hardly ever vexed by the plough of a keel. Now the Illinois comes sweeping the lakes from Chicago on her long journey of a thousand miles to Buffalo. And she brings not wild Indians from the forest, going to pay a visit to their great Father at Washington, but Mormon Missionaries going forth to convert the Russian tribes to the new Gospel of the Latter day Saints.

We had a sermon on board by one of these Missionaries and a prayer by another. The prayer was well enough, but the sermon was a singular compound of religion and folly. After it was over I had a long talk with the preacher. He says that the population of Nauvoo is increasing, that the temple will be finished in a few years, and that they have a well disciplined military force. If you will look into a Greek Lexicon you will find, I think, that the word Mormon signifies a bubble, a humbug. But what kind of bubble will this military commonwealth, inspired by fanatical enthusiasm, governed by its own laws, and directed by its own leaders turn out to be! Great things have grown out of less things.

Buffalo is a beautiful little city of about twenty thousand inhabitants. It is now advancing in population and improvement, having suffered severely by the explosion of the bubble-prosperity of the country. It will be long, probably, before she possesses another Rathburn; the Rathburn who will be released from prison next October will not be the same man he was.

A convention of colored people was held here not long ago. The ability and eloquence of some of their speakers, I am told, astonished every body. I do wish the colored people in our State could have a fair chance. How much better it would be to make them useful citizens by allowing their testimony to be taken in courts of justice, and by protecting them in their rights than to outlaw them virtually as we do.

The National Liberty Convention will be held here to-morrow. Many delegates are in attendance from the Free States, and many more are expected. General Fessenden is here from Maine, and Judge King from Ohio, and others of equal distinction from other States.

Many people are still travelling to and from Niagara Falls. It is said that there never before, was so much journeying and jaunting as this summer.

Marcellus.

P. S. More than a thousand delegates are in attendance, and more than four thousand persons were present at the meeting to day. Judge King of Ohio is President, General Fessenden, of Maine, Judge Hutchinson, of Vermont; Major Macfarland, of Pennsylvania; Hon. Wm. Jackson, of Mass.; W. H. Burleigh, of Conn.; Hon. M. Lovve, of New York; Samuel Lewis, of Ohio, and C. V. Dyer, of Illinois, are Vice Presidents. Every Free State is represented except Rhode Island and New Jersey.

### A Leaf from the "Annals of the Poor."

That precious juvenile who uttered the expressive exhortation—"Kiek him, Bill, he's got on shoes!"—had a perfect knowledge of human nature. He was decidedly a philosopher, and had studied "the race" with no small success. He fully appreciated the maxim which regulates the conduct of so many of the biped who happen to be clothed with a "little brief authority."

We dare say there are many who know so little of human nature, and are so ignorant of the moral physiology of the human heart, as to refuse to credit the statement that, in this very christian city, and amongst the officers of a charitable institution, there is an individual, who gave the other day, a demonstration of heartlessness and brutality, which east the philosophic school boy, to whom we just now alluded, completely into the shade. Well, believers in the dignity of our nature, and the tender mercies of official dispensers of alms, we pity you, but ask you to listen to the following recital:

The other day, a young female modestly clad, but pallid and emaciated, and bearing in her arms an infant which was soon to be released from all its sufferings, presented herself as an applicant for alms at a public charitable institution.

"What do you want—why do you come here?" asked in a harsh growling voice, a smoothed faced well fed man who sat at a desk in the office.

"Sir, I have no home," replied the poor creature thus ruffly addressed—"I am starving," she added in a husky voice, as she staggered from exhaustion against the railing in front of the desk.

"I don't believe her," said the smooth-faced well-fed gentleman to another who sat beside him—"she's too clean and tidy," and then with a repulsive grin, intended for a smile he turned to the poor girl, and asked, "where is your husband?"

"I don't know, sir, said she, and after a pause, whilst the tears flowed fast, and she grasped the railing for support, she added "he has left me!"

There was no mistaking those accents, they were the truthful offspring of a broken and bleeding heart. But the giver of alms was too much of a philosopher to be affected by such appeals in a more hideous than before, and looking the wretched woman hard in the face, he said—

"Well, well, I suppose your husband has gone after some other woman and you had better go after some other man."

The pallid and wasted cheek of the poor creature thus inhumanly insulted, was now crimsoned over, and pressing her dying child to her breast in a frantic embrace, she rushed from that demoniac's presence, doubtless soon after to find a refuge in that land where the wicked cease from trombling and the weary are at rest."

Reader! this is no fancy sketch—it is the unvarnished narrative of a scene which actually occurred in this city within the last week. We have the name of the witness—one of our most respectable citizens—and we know that of the brutal author of this wanton insult. The matter shall not rest here—a storm of public indignation shall yet be aroused, which shall cover the inhuman assailant of poverty and woman's heart, with perpetual infamy.—*N. Y. Tribune.*


### Cheap Roofing.

The improved patent felt manufactured by Messrs. P. McNeil & Do., Lamb's Buildings, Bunhill Row, London, for roofing churches, houses, outbuildings, etc., is likely from its cheapness, lightness, security, and durability, to supersede the use of slates, tiles, thatch, etc., altogether. We are informed that it is a warm, water-tight, and very durable article. Mr. Ingram, the respected minister of Unst, writes as follows:

Edinburgh, June 8, 1843.

"From experience had of composition roofs in the Shetland Islands, I have no hesitation in recommending to your committee a covering of paper, tar, and sand, as an excellent substitute for slates, and as combining in a remarkable degree, the properties of lightness, tightness, cheapness, and durability. There is not the least fear of a roof of this sort giving the utmost satisfaction, if the work be well executed. The parish church of Unst, a large building, containing from 11 to 1200 sittings, has a roof of this description, which has stood for fifteen or sixteen years, and seems now as good as when it was put on. The heavy rain of wind, and falls of rain, are much felt in those islands, and there are few slate roofs that do not occasionally give cause of complaint; yet, though the church stands in a bare, exposed situation, and the rain has occasionally found its way through other parts of the building, I am not aware that one drop ever penetrated through the composition roof."

Mr. Ingram adds, that the paper should be *double*, and that *canvass* or *packsheet* is considered preferable to paper. In confirmation of these views, the committee have a communication from a highly intelligent friend in Greenock, giving the full description of the process, which is incorporated in the subjoined specification, and who states in regard to it—"Roofs made on this plan are very hard, and as firm and *dry as a bone*. You may use any liberty with them. One of them was used as a passage between two buildings, and *as a court yard*. Keeping in repair is hardly worth spenking about. A coating every second or third year is all that is necessary, and five shillings a year for a large church is ample allowance." He adds, "Mr. ———, who has a good many roofs, says, for exposed situations, he *prefers* it to slates, and *would pay for it*, although he has the slates for the lifting."


### A Wild Boy.

The following extraordinary advertisement appears in the Toronto Christian Guardian of the 12th ultimo: "A reward of fifty dollars will be given to any person or persons who will find Thomas Spears, son of William Spears, who was lost in the township of Caledon, in the 4th concession, East of the Centre road, on lot number 20, on the night of the 3d of June last past.

The boy was seen on the 4th of June 1843, by two sons of Daniel McLaughlin, on the town line between Caledon and Albion, within half a mile of Mono Mills. He was sitting on a stone, looking at his feet, which were sore; he was quite naked, excepting the waistband of a pair of trousers, of a dark color, and about four inches of the one side, in rags, corresponding with the same he wore when lost.

He was seen again on Wednesday, the 14th of June last, having on the part of clothing last described, by Mrs. Howard wife of Edward Howard, on the base line between Albion and Caledon, within one township from number 27, in the head of Caledon, which is [illegible] and five miles from the place where he was first seen did not exceed three miles from the place where he was lost. Mrs. Howard came close up to him and he would not allow her to come any nearer than she might have put her hand upon him; he was frightened, and stood to look at her.

Mrs. Howard, observing such a fearful sight, started back, and then the boy started into the woods; she then went to the place where her husband had some men logging, and they all left work, and went in search of him; but they only found his track in the swamp. The boy had dark brown eyes, coarse black hair, two broad teeth in front, large bones, fingers and feet, and the mark of the cut of an axe under one of his knees, and he was hard of hearing. Mrs. H. says that when found he had a perfect knowledge of human nature. He was decidedly a philosopher, and had studied "the race" with no small success. He fully appreciated the maxim which regulates the conduct of so many of the bipeds who happen to be clothed with a "little brief authority."

### Irish Repeal.

A gentleman writing from England to this country, refers to the movement of O'Connell and the Irish, and makes concerning it the following remarks:

"The most awkward circumstance of all for the government is, that they can find nothing to object to. The movement is perfectly constitutional and lawful. And throughout those immense assemblages, though excited to the very last degree, all is perfect order, and after the thundering harangue of the orator, as he is called in Ireland, the libertor, all retire quietly to their homes without a single riotous or unlawful act. This is simply the result of O'Connell's amazing influence over the strongest passion of his countrymen; for he constantly reminds them that ultimate success depends on their avoiding every violation of the law. As to the warlike preparations of the tory government, they laugh them to scorn, and it is a most unquestionable fact that the effect of these measures is only greatly to further the object which O'Connell seeks. Repeal principles are rapidly making way among all classes of Irishmen, and what to be feared in the end of the movement is a problem not easily solved at present."

The Temperance cause in Great Britain.—At a recent meeting of the British and Foreign Temperance Society, the Annual Report was read, from which we learn that in Great Britain in 1832, the number of persons charged with drunkenness was 32,636; in 1842, it was 12,598; showing a decrease of 20,298. The consumption of ardent spirits, beer-shops in England and Wales, in the year 1843, as compared with the preceding year, was 2,499, and 8,839 as compared with 1838. The total quantity of malt converted into liquor in all Britain in the year 1840 was 1,947,000 quarters, in 1841 it was 3,796,000 quarters, showing a decrease of 150,000 quarters.—The consumption of spirits in 1830 was not so much by 5,000,000 of gallons as in the year 1820, and in 1840 the decrease as compared with 1830 was 2,078,000 gallons.—The receipts during the past year amounted to only £23,000 less than was levied, and the expenditure to £401 3s 2d. The Society was involved to the amount of £212 3s 3d.—*Ph

# THE PHILANTHROPIST.


**Wednesday, September 6, 1843.**

### Senator Niles' Case, Again.

Another of our cotemporaries has taken up the case of Senator Niles, and differs with both the Chronicle and Herald. He holds that Connecticut, in electing the Senator, exhausted her power, and that the question now is one for the consideration of the Senate of the United States alone, which, by the Constitution is made the sole judge of the "elections, returns and qualifications of its members." As to the remedy in the case, he is doubtful, but intimates that the Senate "might find authority to get rid of insane members, either in the power of expulsion, or of compelling the attendance of members."

Suppose Mr. Niles should yield obedience to the mandate of the Senate, and attend—what then? They have not yet got rid of him. And suppose his friends or keeper should interfere, and prevent his attendance, though commanded by the Senate, would this body expel him for the act of others? No remedy, it is obvious, could be found under this power of compelling attendance. As to expulsion, it certainly would be offensive, to say the least; and, indeed, we should like to see pointed out the grant of power in the Constitution warranting any such act.

With all deference to the opinions of our legal cotemporaries, we are constrained, in our first impression, namely, that *decided insanity does create a vacancy.*

Our neighbor of the Gazette does not touch, what we humbly conceive to be, an important point in our argument—that the provision of the Constitution in relation to a senatorial vacancy, is *in terms so general and indefinite that it must be construed.*

"*If vacancies happen,*" so runs the clause, "*by resignation or* OTHERWISE," they shall be filled in such a manner. The Constitution then supposes, that other circumstances may occasion a vacancy. What are they? It does not specify, but leaves them to be *construed.* Construed by whom? By the Executive of the State, in the first instance, and then by the Legislature, we remarked in yesterday's paper. But we are not tenacious on this point. There must be authority *somewhere*, however, to *construe this provision.* If not lodged in the *State*, it may be in the *Senate.* And if this be the case, that body has a much easier and more agreeable method of getting rid of insane members, than by expulsion; for which in such cases they would hardly find constitutional warrant. All they would have to do would be, to declare that a vacancy had been created in the Senatorial delegation from Connecticut, by insanity; and then the State might proceed, as in any other vacancy, to elect another Senator.

Under this view of the question, no difficulty would arise, even should Mr. Niles regain his sanity, and claim his seat. The Senate, being sole judge of "the elections, returns, and qualifications of its members," would doubtless set aside his claim. Nor can we see the difficulties which our cotemporaries imagine would arise in the other case—where the State should *assume for itself* to decide as to a vacancy, and proceed to elect another Senator, and where Mr. Niles, restored to a sound mind, should appear to claim his seat. If the Senate should determine that insanity was adequate to create a vacancy, and that the State of Connecticut acted constitutionally in so determining, no question would arise.

It should determine, however, that the State had acted without Constitutional warrant in the matter, the claim of Mr. Niles would of course be admitted, and the difficulty be thus settled.

We close with a few questions, which we respectfully ask our professional friends to answer.

Does not the use of the indefinite phrase, "*or otherwise*," in the provision concerning senatorial vacancies, prove, that the Constitution supposes other circumstances, than resignation, adequate to create such vacancies?

If so, is it not a fair implication, that there must be authority some where, to *construe* this provision—to indicate what these circumstances are? If so, where is this authority lodged?

If there be such an authority, may it not determine that inability to perform the duties of office, creates a vacancy?

If it may, may it not decide that clear, positive insanity, which is the death of reason, as certainly creates a vacancy, as does the death of the body?

As to the *manner* in which the insanity should be ascertained, the amount of insanity required to create a vacancy, the proof of the fact, &c., these are questions that do not belong to the present argument.

### From Sierra Leone.

By the British brig James Hay, at New York, August 30, the papers of that city received the Sierra Leone Watchman of the 1st July. The following is the most interesting news brought.

The Brazilian bark Confidencia was brought into that port on the 20th June, having been captured on the 17th March, by H. B. M. ship Lilly, off Quillenonne river, in Mozambique Channel. She had a plenty of slave irons on board, but no slaves.

June 22d, was brought into Sierra Leone, the Brazilian Esperance, captured by H. B. M. brig Spy, off Popo, on the 29th May. She also was fully equipped as a slaver, but had no slaves on board.

Both of the above vessels were condemned; also two other schooners.

The rainy season had commenced at Sierra Leone in good earnest. "The thunder storms of the present season," says the Watchman," have been terrific in the extreme; a long resident in the colony states that never since 1833 have those great thunders of God been known so awful." On the 19th of June, St. George's church, at Freetown, was struck by the electric fluid and very severely damaged: the clock was torn from its place, and a part of the spire rent from top to bottom. Other damage was done in the town, and much property destroyed.

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PROGRESS OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION IN THE S. WEST.—MRS. MARY ANN Chapman, of Dallas co., Alabama, was murdered by the slaves of the plantation, during her husband's absence, about the middle of last month. The Selma Free Press winds up an account of it with the following statement, which certainly indicates a progressive condition of Christian Civilization in the South-West.

"Much excitement, we understand, was produced by the circumstances, and at a meeting of about 500 or 500 citizens, the question was submitted whether the negroes should be burnt upon the spot of the murder. Much to their credit, however, it was agreed that the law should be permitted to take its course, and the negroes were accordingly committed to jail on Tuesday last.—The principal in the tragedy says that he killed his master in another State, and was run off to this."

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CORBETT ON DUELLING.—Cobbett, when challenged to fight, recommended the challenged to draw a Cobbett in chalk upon a door, and if he succeeded in hitting it, to send him instant word, io order that he might have an opportunity of acknowledging that had the true Cobbett been there, he, in all probability, would have been hit too. But hit or not hit, the bullets could have no effect whatever, he maintained, on the original cause of quarrel.

### Statistics of Population.

Certain statistics quoted in the Gazette of Monday, from the National Intelligencer, demand something more than a passing notice. It must have startled the readers of that paper to be told, that the population of England had increased faster during the last forty years, than the population of the Atlantic states. The truth is, we shall never arrive at any important conclusions, in relation to progress, and causes modifying progress, in the different sections of this Union, until we learn to take in *moral*, as well as *geographical* distinctions.

"The writer in the Intelligencer shows," says the Gazette, "that while the population of the Atlantic Strip increased on an average of 16 per cent. from 1830 to 1840, that of the Valley increased at the rate of 80 per cent. It is known, we say, that the increase of population in the United States is exceedingly rapid; but it is not generally known in what part of them the increase is made. In 1800 the population of the Atlantic States was 4,293,274; in 1840, 8,627,899; being an increase in 40 years of 75 per cent. In 1801 the population of England was 8,331,434; in 1841, 14,995,518; being an increase in 40 years of 80 per cent. The Atlantic Strip, therefore, has not increased as fast as England."

What is the conclusion which might be drawn from this statement? It is, that after our boastings of the glorious effects of free institutions, they do very little after all, for the prosperity of a nation—for here in a new country, rich in resources, the increase of population has fallen behind that of an old country, of small extent, and oppressed by an aristocracy!

It so happens, that the framer of these statistics is a citizen of a Slave State; and probably it never entered his head that no statistics of population in this country could be fair, which were not so arranged as to show the powerful influence of slavery. It is only when England and the Atlantic *Slave States* are compared, that the advantage is on the side of England! But, we shall not put the reader off with general statements. We have prepared a few tables, which will show where population is increasing, and where it is stagnant; and will demonstrate too, how much more important it is, in this kind of calculation, to regard *moral causes* than *geographical differences.*

In our classification, the *Atlantic Free States* embrace, New England, New York, and Pennsylvania. *The Atlantic Slave States*, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Caroline, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, District of Columbia. *The Mississippi Free States*, Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsan, Iowa. *The Mississippi Slave States*, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missimippi, Louisiana, Alabama.

ATLANTIC FREE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 6,761,082 |
| " 1800 | 2,634,382 |
| Increase in 40 years | 4,126,697 |
| Rate per cent | 156‡ |

The writer in the Intelligencer, by grouping free and slave states together on the Atlantic board, made the increase for forty years, only 75 per cent—less than that of England in the same time. We see that in the free states, the ratio of increase is, 156‡ per cent!

ATLANTIC SLAVE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 3,924,512 |
| " 1800 | 2,285,909 |
| Rate per cent | 71‡ |

9 per cent less than in England, 85 per cent less than in the Free States.

MISSISSIPPI FREE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 2,967,840 |
| " 1800 | 50,240 |
| Increase in 40 years | 2,917,600 |
| Rate per cent | 5,807 |

MISSISSIPPI SLAVE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 3,409,132 |
| " 1800 | 335,407 |
| Increase in 40 years | 3,073,725 |
| Rate per cent | 816 |

Such is the comparison for forty years. It is more instructive than a score of arguments.

Let us now try a comparison for a shorter date.

ATLANTIC FREE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 6,761,082 |
| " 1830 | 5,542,861 |
| Increase for 10 years | 1,218,221 |
| Rate per cent | 22 |

ATLANTIC SLAVE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 3,924,512 |
| " 1830 | 3,645,752 |
| Increase in 10 years | 278,760 |
| Rate per cent | 7‡ |

MISSISSIPPI FREE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 2,967,840 |
| " 1830 | 1,470,028 |
| Rate per cent | 101‡ |

MISSISSIPPI SLAVE STATES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Population in 1840 | 3,409,132 |
| " 1830 | 2,202,541 |
| Increase for ten years | 1,206,591 |
| Rate per cent | 54‡ |

The rate of increase of population in the Western slave states, is only a little more than one half of what it is in the Western free states; in the Atlantic slave states, not quite one third of the ratio in the Atlantic free states. By examining the census it will be found, that it is only in the first periods of a slave state, that the increase is rapid—afterwards, the rate is speedily reduced. While in a free state, the rate of rapid increase keeps up much longer, and when it falls, never falls so low as in a slave state.

Finally, to make the conclusion complete and irresistible against slavery, we must remember, that the slave states possess a much greater extent of territory, and to say the least, in fertility of soil, and other natural advantages, are equal to the free. Is it in a spirit of vain-glory, or sectional pride, that we present these facts? Far from it. But, we would constantly hold up to the view of the people of the free states, what they are in danger of forgetting,—*the inestimable blessings of free* INSTITUTIONS,—and we would call the attention of our brethren of the South to the fact which their politicians are striving to conceal from them—the blasting effects of slavery upon their social condition.

### Shoe Business.

The shoe business must be a pretty extensive one. The Haverhill Gazette, assuming that there are 18,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States, and reckoning two pairs of shoes to each, concludes that at least 40,000,000 pairs must be manufactured every year. The value of these in the market must be $60,000,000. Add to this the immense quantity of thread, wax, flour, bristles, pegs, and the lumber and nails for export boxes—and we have a pretty account to charge to our feet. What multitudes live merely by shoeing other multitudes!

## FOREIGN.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE MORNING HERALD.

### Oxford, Puseyism, &c.

OXFORD, (Eng.) July 27, 1843.

*Rev. B. P. Aydelotte. D. D. Pres't. Woodward College, Cincinnati:*

DEAR SIR.—I am now set down in my parlor chamber of the "Mitre Inn," in the city of Oxford, the city of some twenty three thousand inhabitants, after a two hours' stroll, with an amiable friend, and equally amiable guide, through the classic grounds, and among buildings which seem to be the old enchanted castles of science in this ancient seat of learning. It is past 12 o'clock: the band which has been playing in the suburbs, has quit the green, and the last wheel ceased to rattle over the pavement; yet, though the day has been one of unusual exertion, I do not feel the least disposed to sleep. How can I? What now seems to me the loveliest part of the creation—on the principle that, in natural beauties, last comers are the loveliest—is stretching around me. The spirits of the dead,—crowned and mitred, gowned and cassocked, are around me; and living men are near me, sleeping in their beds, who have embarked in the bold enterprise of taking away my trust in Christ from the earth, that men may trust in Church-rites and the Priest. And the scenes which I have to-day passed among, I have no words adequately expressive of my mind with impressions of beauty and grandeur—of awful antiquity, blended with modern refinement and learning and talent,—that if I could not look up to God as my Father, I could fall down and worship the sorcery which has bewitched this place: regard the priests of its religion as capable, by spiritual incantations, of transmuting bread and wine into literal flesh and blood,—and of saving men's souls by a process, a pretension to which, in a darker age, would have hung them as magicians, or registered them as gods.

The country through which we have passed, from London to this place, to-day, is in the sedatest dress which the wardrobe of Nature furnishes during the year. The fields, on each side of our road, were waving in that sort of suspense-state between green and yellow, grown and ripe, which the youth falls into, when, coming of age, he finds that the course of events must soon take him away from the soil where he has his hitherto vegetated. The sky has been as clear, and the air as bland, as those can be which curtain and breathe in Italy.—Troops of laughing laborers, men and women, lads and lasses, forgetting their confusion, were in full bloom, and in their sober dark-green dress—like young peasant-mothers among their frolicksome children, who are tricked out in the finery which their parents have not to put off. The pale, sweet ponds-lilies, which are nearer like the memories that they leave in our minds, perhaps, than any other flower, are lifting their clear, transparent faces in the wayside pools, for by the water's waves of the Thames, which has been loitering along by our side the whole afternoon,—brimming his channel to the green marge of meadows so cushioned with velvet verdure, so bedizened with spotted flowers, so studded with green, graceful elms, and altogether so unearthly pass through and away from them with a reluctance such as, if nature inanimate were intelligent, tho Hiddekel must have felt in flowing out of Eden.

Yet the impressions of these scenes of nature, which enchant an American, by the double force of their novelty and beauty, are overmatched and mastered by the objects among which I am now permitted to roam walking. The colleges and halls of the University are twenty-six in number, and their edifices, all of grey stone masonry, are in almost every conceivable style of architecture, as they have been in each of every age since science first had a local habitation in this island. And the grey, old walls have, in turn, been used as closters for friars,—breast-works for citizen-soldiers,—halls for science, and as you know, the cells over the burrows and nestling-places for the same gross and abject superstitions which dwelt in them in the days of the monks.

You perceive, my dear sir, that though I have no pretension to genius, I have that facility of over-looking propriety which is sometimes mistaken for one of its faults: as is shown by my addressing this public letter to you without the civility of saying, by way of introduction, so much as "Dear good leave." The truth is, knowing your zeal for the interests of Christian education; and what is of far higher moment, your fervent, devoted and fixed attachment to that central truth of God's Christ; "*salvation by faith*," I naturally "thought without stopping to think," that a letter from this Oxford, however humble the writer, would have for you the chief interest of coming from, and treating of the first seat of English learning, and the present head quarters of English anti-christian error. Nor will you be offended at my descending to details with which you are familiar, when you have long since made you familiar,—when you have found that on the economical principle so popular with our countrymen, of accomplishing two objects at one stroke, I intend this letter, however it may interest others, to be sent to yourself, hut also as a source of information to those who, like myself, have not yet reached your years, and far less your attainments.

What strikes a stranger at the first prospect of Oxford from a distant eminence in the London road, is,

"*The stately domes, the antique towers*"

that rise in almost every shape which brick and stone can assume under the architect's hands. Conical, sharp, angular, square, globular, fretted, bastioned, huttressed, or pinnacled. These towers of dark gray weather-or blocked stone form a group, which, seen from the hills, and over the trees which half conceal the city and the plain, made an impression on my mind, whimsical as it may seem, somewhat like the sight of a school of great fish, basking together in the green sea.—On entering the City, you notice the uniform color of the yellowish stuccoed walls, and the superior neatness of the dwellings. You pay your fare, and then fee the coachman, the regular, but somewhat indefinite charge of "just what you please sirs;" and enter the old stone-floored courts of the "*Mitre Inn*," which name reminds you that you are in the City of Bishops. You are shown into your old chamber by an old and curious stairway, with as many angles and alutments jutting out into your face here and there retreating into a deep nook, as you meet on your way into "Swallow's Cave." Once in your apartment, you find every thing neat, old English comforts plenty, and servants quiet and attentive; for which, after your regular bill is settled you are to give each one the consolatory called-for sum of "just what you please, sir." An arrangement which, trifling as it seems, is productive of important effects in English society: as first, it makes the laborers about an inn conveniently obsequious and prompt-spirited, receiving for do, their very wages as a gratuity fixed by the traveller's will, not as a debt demanded from his justice. Secondly, it enables the servants to detect by the amount of their fees, in the absence of other tests, the degree of servility and consideration which the guest is pleased to require and pay for; and, altogether contributes to perpetuate that system of villanage or serfdom in which it originated—the principle of which is that the laborer receives nothing from his lord by right, but every thing as a free gift or gratuity granted by the owner of his industry and his rights.

It is now the greater vacation, and the absence of the students and such of the citizens as improve the occasion for a relaxation from business, and a visit to their friends, gives the whole town a quiet, cloister-like air; and the stillness which reigns around, seems wonderfully in keeping with the marks of grey antiquity which every where meet the eye, and the historical associations which throng the memory here, and press upon the heart. Indeed, I cannot think it is mere fancy, or the force of casual association, which makes me feel sure that I never saw, seem to me fitted to cast second-rate minds into the mold and shape of the present Dr. Pusey's; who best states his own peculiarities, in the preface to his late publishing sermon, where he says: "Having, in the commencement, been warned against irreverent dispatings. I lived for the time in holy Scripture and its deepest expositors, the Fathers, and was careful to prefer their archaic language to their own, lest on so high a subject I should seem to speak over-boldly." In this single paragraph we have reflected the inmost heart and soul—the entire being and mind of the Puseyite Arian.

How simple in seeming, and yet how artful in fact. How timid! how redolent of the cloister! how awe-stricken before volumes written by the reverend dead! as if unworthy "thy shoe from off thy foot," the shoe's latchet of authors cannonized rather by antiquity than merit: and yet so self-compliscent, so haughty in its utter disregard of the living, actual world, as forcibly to recall to mind one of the grotesque figures contrived to amuse childhood, where the art of the painter, by a skilful combination of diverse features, has produced a picture which is either a lamb or a dog according to the way in which it is held.

The edifices of each college foun dation, as you are aware form a quadrangle enclosing a hollow square of dimensions from one in two hundred feet, which you enter through one of the gates through a building: and the architectural ornament is chiefly bestowed upon the inner faces or fronts of the colleges which you see from the centre of this square: and in every case, the quadrangle, of which no two in the city are alike either in shape or sculpture, but each seems the model of a different order, producing its own distinct and well defined impression, and at the same time forming one element in the whole impression of the place which when once made upon a susceptible mind, it would seem impossible to efface. In one of these squares, the unhappy Charles I., with his queen Henrietta, passed many less unfortunate days than he, stand facing each other in most opposite sides: and, in another the pedant James V., registered in stone as "doctissimo regum," the most learned of kings, sits looking out upon a small down, holding a story volume, whose contents are doubtless equally adapted to enlighten the human mind, with that which was the product of his pen. Literary and scientific men have been known to be accused as servile, crouching to power even when destitute of ability; and fawning sycophancy, in many instances, but surely there is no refutation of the allegation found in the fact, that the only two British monarchs who by Oxford are honored, with a statute, by the people, whose people took off his head; and a harmless pedant whose head was not worth taking off.

We were peculiarly fortunate in falling in with the gentleman to whom we brought letters, a wealthy citizen of this place, a gentleman, with American, or rather Puritan principles. We thus escaped the hum-drum of the hireling guide, who retails the wonders of the place, he shows you, as the vendue hawker does those of every age since science first had a local habitation in this island. And the grey, old walls have, in turn, been used as closters for friars,—breast-works for citizen-soldiers,—halls for science, and as you know, the cells over the burrows and nestling-places for the same gross and abject superstitions which dwelt in them in the days of the monks.

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You perceive

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### A Champlain Steam-boat.

To make a trip in the steamboat described in the following extract from a letter in the Tremont State Gazette, were worth a journey to Lake Champlain:

"From La Prairie a ride of fifteen miles by railroad brought us to St. Johns, at the foot of Lake Champlain, where at one o'clock we found the steamboat Champlain, famous throughout the country for its beauty, neatness and good order, the civility of the captain, and the perfect training of the crew.—This boat, though only several years old, looks as if she left the dock-yard but yesterday. She is hugely painted, a pure polished white, the beauty of which is set off by a few lines of green. Her decks are painted a brown stone color, & highly polished, and the quarter boards are laid down on the forward deck to prevent its becoming soiled.

On the promenade deck is the captain's state room, highly and delicately furnished, with sofa, piano, books and tables, and hung with beautiful drapery. Rich carpets and sofas, crimson cushions and curtains, and polished mahogany adorn the after deck and the cabins immediately below. Still more the firemen's room was kept carefully swept, and in the engine room the machinery was bright and clean, and a rich oil could was on hand. A neat, white awning covered the boat with a shade, rubbing from the white paint whatever rain might have fallen on it. Even the tobacco chewers were aware of the cleanliness of the decks, and spat overboard, or into spittoons, instead of defiling them especially as there were about the boat many tubs of wooden boxes, in which grass and clover were growing, which the cows might use for sustenance, if their owners got nothing else to use. Some there were, I must confess, who in an ungoarded moment, and not upon the decks, but a neat tar was standing at hand, with a dust pan and brush in the cabin. Another boy, with a broad and short pan, took up every particle of dust that fell upon the polished deck.

There is no rowing the passengers about as people are rowed in a shallop, or excursion and whatnot in a canal. A gentleman was seen through the boat and waited on each passenger to pay his passage or to note his fare. The result is that the passengers watch the spirit of economy and the whole trip is marked by the interchange of courtesies.

The engines never cross nor bar orders or how tones. His orders are announced to them by some unperceived signals, and are immediately obeyed. At the landings every manœuvre is performed in silence, and as the boat left the harbor the ropes and fenders were carried away and hung upon their hooks, and along came the dust pan and brush and took up whatever dirt might have fallen upon the deck.

Lake Champlain to-day was a fit place for such a boat. It was a calm, the air free and pure; the innumerable islands under the shores of which we wandered were in the full, dark green verdure of early summer, the bottom of the lake was of a yet darker green, and tranquil as the blue depths of the heaven above. The beautiful, white steamboat speeded on its delightful way, dashing majestically to forehand in the cool foam, wandering in the narrow, shadowy, meandering channel, from island to island. Not far beyond, the Green Mountains rose around the lake, and shut out the noise of the busy world, as with a barrier that could not be passed.

Soon the afternoon joyed away. A hungry traveller never thinks a meal unmusical. At six we accepted an invitation to tea. The table was abundantly provided with fruits and suitable delicacies; and if there was any fault, it was that the table was crowded with too many dishes, and the servants were too attentive. Each of the waiters wore a straw colored round cap with a band of tartan plaid."

### Edinburg.

Rev. Mr. Cundell, of Portland, is now travelling in Scotland. The following is an extract from one of his letters in the Christian Mirror:

You hardly take a step, without meeting some stone, around which cluster the reminiscences of the past, for to the Edinburgher the period is no foundation for history—what a long and varied history does it tell of revolutions, victory, defeat, persecution and suffering. Here almost every period has its tale of heroism in battle or on the scaffold. Wild tragic and romantic, does the survey of its walls and apartments give to the traveler who knows and loves Scottish story. Come down to the reign of Queen Anne, the unfortunate Island Lassy, [illegible] —Mary, not only lost, but when can you go to Scotland without thinking of her and of her sufferings. Not many days did I find myself encompassed by the walls of the Castle, then I was asked to look into the apartment of Queen Mary—the same room which the queen birth to James VI. I presented my order at the massive, iron-barred door of the Queen Room, which was taken by the keeper, dressed in the style of the Body guards of the kings of Scotland. Within the room on a table, were the "Crown Regalia," crown, sceptre and sword, with four candles lighted, and placed around them. Here again was an opportunity of a long and interesting lecture. That crown—not only associated with Bruce, the Jamoses, but with Queen Mary in some of her most dreadful calamities. And there what is a part of the Palace and the ruins of the Abbey, built to receive some of the most interesting scenes in the life of the Queen, especially in connection with Darnley, and so on from room to bed room, where her bed rest as much as 300 years ago—to see an aged sex, work table, the mantle shelf on which she kneeled when she was crowned—the closet in which she stood when she was with Rizzio, the Countess of Argyle, and one or two others, when Darnley coming up by a narrow passage which opens near the door of this small apartment, suddenly seized Rizzio, seized Lennox, and many other memorials that might be mentioned. What a spot of intense and mournful interest! but I must not linger here.

This is the city of the covenanters and martyrs. Perhaps you have read their history with gratitude and tears.—They will only make you tread this ground with more interest. Visit the very house of John Knox, look on his pulpit, preserved in the Museum, now too frail for you to step into it. Walk through Grass market, the Smithfield of Edinburgh. Handle the Thumscrews with which the religious persecutors used to torture, &c. &c. Here we learn what truth has been brought to be worth—that it can endure persecution, that blood can stand for it, is not always true.

ANTI-POPERY.—The anti-Popery portion of the Episcopal church are about commencing a new periodical in the city of N. York, in opposition to the Churchman, to be conducted by a layman. We rejoice that there are found in the Episcopal church some, to take a decided stand against the Oxford divinity.

AN INSECT TRAP.—Scoop out the inside of a turnip, scoop the edge of the shell, and place it downward on the earth. The insects will pass into it as a place of retreat, through the holes; and the beds of squash, melons, cucumbers, &c., may soon be cleared of them.

### The Hen and Kittens—an Extraordinary Fact.

A few weeks ago I was at the residence of Mr. Barney, pastor of the Congregational church, in Seekonk, Rhode Island. He invited me into a rather shed, and there showed me a very extraordinary example of animal instinct. It was a hen belonging up a litter of four kittens. It had removed, as far as they could perceive it, five gave them the same attention as the mother, for they being the scratched young and eaten things for them called them to partake; she reared for them, and brooded over them, nights and day, as they had need. It is true, they could not enjoy the food she provided for them, neither could they follow her in her wanderings, as chickens would do.

The little things found and do other kittens by sucking their real mother teats. They slept and lived together in the affection of friends, or in the natural element of the hen. When the hen was drowned, and could not come near her young, the mother was much younger than the hen, and she showed, as many larger animals do, from her many sires.

Occasionally in the summer of the past, the hen would come and steal her kittens, and carry them by the neck to another place, a certain time before. But they were the hen would find them, and take possession of them as before.

The only difficulty in keeping the kittens together, arose from some young, and was said that puss had her nest near the house, and the hen was a little afraid her young might be destroyed. When the cat first left her kittens alone, for fear, hearing their mother's voice, they responded them to her; and when the cat was gone, they would not come. The hen would then call them, and they would follow her voice.

The kittens were very much attached to the hen, and would follow her about the yard, and when she would call them, they would run to her.

### Marriage.

"Marriage," says Jeremy Taylor, "is the mother of the world, and preserves kingdoms, and fills cities and churches. Celibate

like one fir in the heart of an eyry, dwells in perpetual barrenness, but sits a cumbersome shade, and stands like a huge mole in a wide field, and dies without children, and leaves no memory, but that it was a dead stump, and rotted into common dust. Marriage hath in it the labors of love and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and the union of hands and hearts; it hath a mystery, and a sacrament, and a blessing added to the state and employment of nature; it hath more of reality, and less of shadow, than any state in the world; it is better, pure and fairer of children than other states, and is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, and those actions are delightful."

MISSIONARIES TO CHINA.—The receipts reported parts of China are already encouraging. Missionaries are full of hope, eager to enter the vast field, and the public mind seems more favorably disposed than ever before. Not long since the Emperor issued an edict, granting toleration to the Roman Catholics, and ordering the restoration of their churches. The Protestant missionaries have not yet received the same favor, but they are hopeful that it will soon be granted. The American Baptist Board have two missionaries, who have been resident at Hong Kong, and on previous visits to China. The American Board have two stations in China, and six missionaries. Other sects have also missionaries there.—*Providence Journal.*

A PERSONAL HIT.—Punch's Pocket-Book.—The present habit of advertising is carried to a great extent in England. The art of composing advertisements is a study, and many persons make a good living by writing them. Punch's Pocket-Book contains a humorous parody on these productions, in the form of a letter from a gentleman who has been induced to try a pair of Mr. Moses' Waterproof Paletots. He says:

"Sir—I have worn your Paletots.—The consequence is, I am now a miserable object. I was seized with a violent cold in the head, which settled in my chest, and I am now confined to my bed with a severe attack of bronchitis. I have tried every remedy I can hear of, but without success. I am sinking fast, and I feel that I shall not live to see the spring. Had I never worn your Paletots, I should have been a healthy man at this moment. Sir, you have much to answer for."

Mr. Moses' reply is not recorded.

### Marriage Customs.

A correspondent of the Boston Courier, writing from Constantinople, says:

"The Turkish women are married very young, and are generally divorced before they are thirty. The husband has the right to divorce his wife for any cause, or for no cause, by merely saying to her three times, 'I divorce you.' The wife has the same right, but rarely exercises it. The husband is obliged to support the wife divorced for no cause, and to restore her dowry, which is generally large. The dowry is settled upon the wife by the husband before marriage, and is usually proportioned to his means. The wife is not obliged to support herself or children, but the husband is. The wife is not obliged to perform any household duties, but the husband is. The wife is not obliged to perform any household duties, but the husband is. The wife is not obliged to perform any household duties